Evaluation of the use of anesthesia and analgesia in reptiles

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Conclusions And Clinical Relevance: Providing anesthesia in reptiles is difficult, especially regarding anesthetic depth and vital parameters, and methods of support are used less frequently than in domestic species. Provision of analgesia is uncommon. Research regarding pain and its assessment, response to analgesics, and drug pharmacokinetics is needed. Dissemination of this information to practitioners needs to be improved for enhancement of the standard of care for reptiles. February 2004.

1 Read. Publication Analysis. Top Keywords. association reptile. · The use of alfaxalone/alfadolone* in 40 reptiles of 13 species is described. In lizards and chelonians the effect of the drug combination varied from sedation to deep anaesthesia, depending on the dose. · The effect in snakes varied, from none at all to deep anaesthesia. · No fatalities occurred and there were no apparent clinical side effects in healthy. · Conclusion The use of Alfaxan®-CD RTU for intravenous anaesthesia in reptiles, especially as a short acting anaesthetic to enable intubation & gaseous anaesthesia maintenance, is recommended. A more detailed clinical report on the use of Alfaxan®-CD in reptiles is planned in the future. * Alfaxalone/alfadolone (Saffan) was also used in this trial in a minority of cases.